

Civil Docket No.: _____

GLENDAMARIE PORTER,
Defendant.

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¹ In Booker, the Supreme Court held in part that certain mandatory provisions of the United States Sentencing Guidelines were unconstitutional. The Supreme Court found that

be sustained because certain facts which lengthened her sentence, namely, drug quantity and criminal history category, were not determined by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt.²

In light of the Booker claim, Defendant's filing is most properly construed as a Motion To Vacate, Set Aside, Or Correct Sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. See *generally*, United States v. Emmanuel, 288 F. 3d 644 (4th Cir.2002).³ Because Defendant has already sought relief under Sections 2255 and 2244, Defendant's filing is subject to summary dismissal as a successive §2255 petition.

Moreover, even if Defendant's filing were not deemed successive, Booker has not been recognized as retroactive by the Supreme Court. Indeed, the Fourth Circuit recently held that the rule announced in Booker was not a watershed rule warranting retroactive application. United States v. Morris, 429 F.3d 65, 72 (4th Cir.2005)(criminal defendant unable to raise Blakely or Booker claim for the first time in §2255 petition when judgment of conviction became final before the Supreme Court decided Booker).

Similarly, there is no reason to believe that the Supreme Court will reach a different

portions of the guidelines should be considered as merely "advisory" by federal sentencing judges.

² Defendant appears to contend that the Court should not have relied upon prior convictions in determining her criminal history category for purposes of calculating the guidelines sentence. However, Apprendi expressly excluded prior convictions from its holding. Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S.Ct. 2348, 147 L.Ed.2d 435 (2000).

³ Generally, the Court is required to notify the Defendant if it intends to recharacterize a motion as a §2255 petition. Emmanuel, 288 F. 3d at 649. In addition, the Court must provide the Defendant with an opportunity to respond, an opportunity to supplement her motion, and explain the relevant law. Id. In cases where no adverse consequences will ensue, however, the movant is not entitled to the above-mentioned procedures prior to recharacterization of the filing. Emmanuel, 288 F.3d at 650.

conclusion. Given the Supreme Court's characterization of the holding in Ring v. Arizona⁴, and the decision that it does not satisfy the test for retroactive application, the Supreme Court is unlikely to reach a different result regarding Appendi, Blakely, or Booker. See Schriro v. Summerlin, 124 S.Ct. 2519, 2626 (2004)(Ring "announced a new procedural rule that does not apply retroactively to cases already final on direct review.") Therefore, Defendant's Motion To Vacate is dismissed.

Finally, Defendant cannot proceed in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2241. 28 U.S.C. §2241(d); United States v. Miller, 871 F.2d 488, 490 (4th Cir.1989)("Judicial review must be sought under 28 U.S.C. §2241 in the district of confinement rather than in the sentencing court.")

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Defendant's motion is construed as a Motion To Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2255;
2. The Deputy Clerk shall assign this matter a new civil case number;
3. Defendant's motion for modification of sentence is **DENIED**;
4. Defendant's motion pursuant to §2241 is **DENIED**;
5. To the extent Defendant requests a compassionate release or home confinement, her motion is likewise **DENIED**; and
6. The Clerk shall send copies of this Order to the Defendant and the United States Attorney's Office.

⁴ Ring v. Arizona, 536 U.S. 584, 122 S.Ct. 2428, 153 L.Ed.2d 556 (2002)(applying principles announced in Appendi to a capital sentencing scheme under Arizona state law).

